

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

* * *

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

ALLAN SHEPPARD,

Defendant.

2:11-cr-00313-GMN-RJJ

ORDER

Defendant's Motion for Prescription
Medication Request (#27)

This matter comes before the Court on the Defendant's Motion for Prescription Medication Request (#27). The Court also considered the Government's Response (#29) and the argument and representations of counsel at the hearing held on the Motion (#27).

BACKGROUND

The Defendant, Allan Sheppard, is charged with Possession of a Firearm by a Convicted Felon, under 18 U.S.C. §§ 922(g)(1) and 924(a)(2). On October 7, 2011, the Court ordered detention pending trial based on the serious risk that Sheppard would not appear or would endanger the safety of another person or the community. He is being held at the Southern Nevada Detention Center (SNDC).

Sheppard seeks Oxycodone prescription pain medication while incarcerated pending trial. Sheppard claims he suffered an accident several years ago, resulting in traumatic brain injury, debilitating headaches, and body aches. He submits that he requires Oxycodone for pain management, and that denying him the drug disrupts his treatment plan and subjects him to

1 undue pain and discomfort. In support, Sheppard relies on *Prewitt v. Roos*, which held that a
2 failure to administer prescribed pain medication may violate a prisoner's Eighth Amendment
3 right against cruel and unusual punishment. 160 Fed. App'x 609, 610 (9th Cir. 2005). During the
4 hearing, Sheppard testified that his traumatic brain injury occurred in 1988; however, he did not
5 provide any supporting documentation regarding the injury or his medical treatment..

6 In its brief, the Government cited the SNDC's policy against dispensing Oxycodone to
7 inmates. Response (#29). However, during the hearing the Government clarified that the
8 Detention Center decides whether or not to dispense Oxycodone on a case-by-case basis.
9 According to the Government, the SNDC is not providing Oxycodone to Sheppard because
10 Sheppard's current treatment plan is adequate. In support, the Government presented a letter
11 from Dr. Ruben H. Saavedra, M.D., who reported that Sheppard has been evaluated and has been
12 under treatment since his incarceration. Exhibit 1, attached to the Government's Response (#29).
13 According to Dr. Saavedra, Sheppard has been treated with various medications and given extra
14 blankets to reduce inflammation, pain, and pressure. In his letter, the doctor noted that
15 Sheppard's "pain and tenderness. . . is out of proportion to the physical exam findings, and that
16 [Sheppard's] injury occurred 24 years ago." *Id.* Dr. Saavedra further stated that Sheppard's "vital
17 signs are always normal and not indicative for a patient who has chronic pain." *Id.* In the doctor's
18 professional opinion, Sheppard "has been quite appropriately treated for his pain syndrome." *Id.*

19 DISCUSSION

20 At issue is whether the Court should grant Sheppard Oxycodone during his incarceration.

21 The government must provide inmates a certain level of medical care under the Eighth
22 Amendment. *Velasquez v. Barrios*, 2012 WL 2060660 at *1 (9th Cir. June 8, 2012). An inmate's
23 constitutional rights are only violated, however, when prison officials neglect the inmate's
24 medical needs, demonstrating "deliberate indifference." *Id.* Prison officials act with deliberate
25 indifference when they are aware of a substantial risk to an inmate's health, yet purposefully
26 disregard it. *Id.* A prisoner's mere disagreement with diagnosis or treatment does not rise to the
27

1 level of deliberate indifference. *Sanchez v. Vild*, 891 F.2d 240, 242 (9th Cir.1989).

2 In *Velasquez*, an inmate alleged an Eighth Amendment violation when prison officials
3 delayed his hernia surgery for over a year, providing him with pain medication instead. 2012 WL
4 2060660 at *1. The court held that because the prison treated the inmate for pain, it did not act
5 with deliberate indifference. *Id.* Dissimilarly, in *Prewitt*, when prison officials deliberately
6 ignored numerous doctors' prescriptions for an inmate's pain medication, the court precluded
7 summary judgment against the detainee because a reasonable jury could find the prison acted
8 with deliberate indifference. 160 F. App'x 609 at 611.

9 In the present case, like in *Velasquez*, the SNDC is administering pain treatment and
10 medication to Sheppard. Under *Velasquez*, the SNDC is not acting with deliberate indifference
11 because it is not disregarding any substantial risk to Sheppard's health. Unlike in *Prewitt*, the
12 SNDC is not ignoring any current pain medication prescriptions; rather, it is dispensing
13 medication to Sheppard in accordance with Dr. Saavedra's orders. According to *Sanchez*,
14 Sheppard's mere disagreement with his doctor's diagnosis and treatment does not demonstrate
15 deliberate indifference. Also, Sheppard has not provided documentation of a traumatic brain
16 injury or current Oxycodone prescription. Sheppard has not shown that the SNDC is acting with
17 deliberate indifference. He has only shown that he merely disagrees with Dr. Saavedra's
18 diagnosis and treatment. He is therefore not entitled to Oxycodone while incarcerated.

19
20 **CONCLUSION**

21 Based on the foregoing, and good cause appearing therefore,

22 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED the Defendant's Motion for Prescription Medication Request
23 (#27) is **DENIED**.

24 DATED this 17th day of July, 2012.

25
26 
27 ROBERT J. JOHNSTON
28 United States Magistrate Judge